

RUSSIA NOW AGREES TO HAGUE MEETING; POWERS JOIN TRUCE

Soviet's Acceptance Follows Lloyd George's Outline of Plans.

PARLEY NEARLY OVER

Final Plenary Session at Genoa to Be Held To-mor- row Morning.

NEW HOPE U. S. WILL GO

Non-Aggression Pact Assures Peace for Four Months After Coming Conference Ends.

By JOHN McH. STUART.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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GENOA, May 17.—The Genoa conference finished its serious work to-day with perhaps its most important achievement—all the Powers agreed to sign the non-aggression pact, assuring the peace of Europe for four months after the adjournment of the Hague conference which, it is thought, will last four months.

At the last moment an amendment was inserted to make the pact also apply to the eight Soviet republics, including the Chita. The Japanese accepted this amendment, subject to the approval of Tokio.

At the meeting of the political sub-committee to-day Russian delegates accepted in full the program for the Hague conference and Moscow will be represented there on June 26.

Louis Barthou, Henri Jaspar and Mr. Lloyd George had a long talk, which, it is reported, straightened out many difficulties. No official reply had been made to the American note declining to participate in the Hague meeting, but Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement in the morning session, outlining just what the Hague meeting is to be, and what it hopes to do, and it was reported to have sent an explanatory note to Washington of the Hague plans.

There also was a report that an official invitation to attend June 26 had been sent to Washington.

Still Hope U. S. Will Join.

By those close to the British Prime Minister it was stated that he hoped his frank admission of the failure of Genoa to reconcile communism and capitalism as principles, and his unequivocal statement that the Hague meeting would try to work out a practical basis for dealing with Russia, would convince America that she should attend the Hague conference.

"The real fact is that there has been such a divergence of opinion on questions of vital principle," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that it was found impossible to reconcile them. We have therefore, had to try to approach the problem from a different point of view, seeing whether we cannot reconcile these divergencies in practice if we cannot in principle. That is why we are relegating it to experts, to explore the ground to begin with, to see if there are insuperable practical objections."

It was after that statement that Mr. Tchitcherine agreed to go to the Hague. And perhaps even more illuminating than Mr. Lloyd George's hopes for success at The Hague and his hopes for American participation was the following:

"There is no doubt at all that the two systems (communism and capitalism) are irreconcilable—the system in Russia and that obtaining in other parts of the world. They are becoming nearer. After all, there's a vast amount of private property in Russia. Nominally the land is nationalized, but in reality it is under peasant proprietorship."

"Final Work to-morrow."
"There is no use trying to conceal this fact. No one can turn out the results from their lantern, whatever degrees are issued by Moscow. It will result in the end in the same system that followed the French Revolution, a system of peasant proprietorship."

The final stages of the conference include a meeting of the first political commission to-morrow, where the non-aggression pact will be drafted, and the final plenary session Friday morning, where it will be signed, and probably the principal delegates will sum up their work at the conference for home consumption.

Tchitcherine's agreement to the Hague as a meeting place was secured only after two hours of wrangling, at the end of which a representative of the Dutch Government gave formal assurance to the Soviet delegation that it would be given the same privileges and facilities accorded to the other representatives at the conference.

The more important points in the extension of the non-aggression pact to cover Russia will be discussed, and after the conclusion of the Hague conference were quickly settled.

It is still possible the French and the other governments will refuse to attend. At present, however, they are bound only to recommend attendance to their own governments, and either government may refuse after the adjournment of the present conference.

GENOA, May 17 (Associated Press).—The process verbal relating to the

New Note to U. S. Raises Hopes of Help at Parley

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THE only optimism over the Hague conference lies in the belief that America may yet be induced to come in. It is pointed out that the invitation which America declined so decidedly was not actually official and that therefore there remains an opportunity for extending an official invitation to join in the Hague meeting. The opinion is general that if America is not present it is not likely that The Hague can solve European problems.

The Daily News says: "The business world is in accord with the refusal of the United States. In financial quarters opinion is all with Mr. Hughes in his downright objection to having anything to do with the Bolsheviks until they come into line with the rest of the world."

PARIS, May 17.—The Havas correspondent at Genoa understands that Premier Lloyd George has sent another message to the United States Government giving a fuller explanation of the plan for the meeting of the experts' commission at The Hague.

FRENCH REACH OUT FOR AMERICAN AID

Paris Notifies Washington of a Commission Coming to Discuss Debt.

FULL ACCORD ON RUSSIA

Insists Hague Talks Must Be Purely Economic, as Hughes Suggests.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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A much clearer road to a rapprochement with the United States than she has seen for some time has been opened up for France by Secretary Hughes's declaration to participate in the Hague meeting of experts to deal with Russia. Inspired by the hopes which Washington has suddenly aroused, the Poincare Government to-day took two steps of great significance in this respect.

First, it dispatched instructions to Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation at Genoa, to press for the original French proposal of a commission confined entirely to experts and not "representatives of Governments" to continue the study of the Russian problem, France fearing that if representatives—that is to say, Ministers—are sent to the conference it will make the meeting political instead of strictly economic.

To Discuss Debt Questions.

Second, it sent a note to Washington through the American Embassy stating that it was appointing a commission prepared to go to Washington immediately to open all of France's books there before the American debt commission and discuss with them in the frankest terms the French debt to America.

In these two moves are revealed how Washington is supplying the main incentive to friendly diplomacy since the Genoa development. Although the result of Barthou's move at Genoa is not yet known here, it was emphasized more clearly to-day than ever that the French Government has agreed to accept the American plan to bring the French debt to the attention of the American commission of such a conference, France will decline to discuss the debt to the United States as a political matter, but will accept the American plan to discuss it as a purely economic research as suggested by Secretary Hughes that will occupy the commission if it is to have the active collaboration of France.

In Full Accord.

It was also emphasized in official circles to-day that no completely was French opinion in accord with the American reply that there was no need for the French Government, nor has any intention, to ask Washington to clarify its view or modify its policies as the Italians are reported to be on the point of doing.

Practically speaking for the Government the Temps to-morrow says that the Government supported the invitation to America when it believed the Hague conference was to be purely technical and without contact with the Russians. "When it afterwards became a political enterprise and a continuation of the Genoa embroglio," the Temps continues, "the American Government refused to go and the French Government, arriving at identical conclusions, fully approved the response of the United States. France, therefore, is not interested in seeing the American attitude modified and will not join in any such intervention as has been proposed."

The United States, the Temps adds, has rendered a signal service to the entire world by the attitude it has maintained regarding the Soviets. The decision to send a commission to discuss the debt question to the United States

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SECOND TERM SEEN IN MILLER'S ORDER TO 'BUCKLE ARMOR'

Kings Republicans 'Take Hope in His Ringing Call to Action.

CITY'S PROBLEMS UP

Governor Handles Hylan Administration Without Mincing Words.

PRAISES PARTY'S RECORD

Can Go Before People on a Platform of Pledges Performed.

Gov. Nathan L. Miller made a ringing political speech last night and called on Republicans to "buckle on their armor." The more than 2,000 Republican leaders and others who listened to his forceful words before the meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee in Manual Training High School were hoping for declaration he would again be a candidate. But they took his attitude as clearly indicating he was ready to go out and fight for the principles for which the party stood.

The Governor was never in better voice and he aroused the audience to applause time after time. He spoke particularly of the problems of this city and without mentioning any names handled the local Hylan administration without gloves.

At the end he said: "This splendid audience, from the reception you have given me and the interest which you have manifested, has prompted me to make what I did not expect to make when I came here, a political speech. But it is time that Republicans buckled on their armor. Our party, as we believe, is the party upon the success of whose principles the future development and prosperity of our country, State and city depend."

"We are Republicans not for place or power, but because we believe in the principles of our party, and believing in those principles, it is our duty to fight for them. We fall only when we falter in the defense of principle. We fall only when we resort to expediency or seek to catch some temporary shifts of public opinion."

Party on Sound Platform.

Starting off with the declaration that the Administration would be "able to present to the electorate this fall a platform not of excuses for broken promises but a platform of pledges performed," the Governor outlined what had been done in the way of economy, administrative reforms and constructive achievement.

"Speaking on the accomplishments of the present State administration," the Governor said: "The first thing I claim for it is that it has kept faith with the people. The first thing that I claim is that it is able to present to the electorate this fall a platform not of excuses for broken promises but a platform of pledges performed. And if there was any pledge made in the campaign two years ago which has not been redeemed it has been the pledge that the city of New York in a reduction of direct taxation of \$17,500,000, the Governor said."

Relative to the saving to the city of New York in a reduction of direct taxation of \$17,500,000, the Governor said: "Your city budget you are now soaring into the hundreds of millions. But there is one of two things sure: Either the taxpayers have had the benefit of that \$17,500,000 or it has been wasted by the city administration. If that money has been wasted by your city administration, it is not our fault. The remedy for that is in Albany. It would be a violation of home rule for Albany to interfere. The remedy for that lies with the people of this city. Unfortunately the city levy had been reduced to nearly four years—to be exact, three years from November."

Would Aid Schools.

"I would say that seventeen and one-half millions of dollars if wisely used would have at least helped somewhat in relieving the condition of your schools, and if the city levy had been reduced to that amount I would have thought that an administration interested in the public good would have returned that money to the pockets of the taxpayers or to the first use which would have occurred to them to put it would have been to increase the facilities of your schools, to improve the conditions in your schools, because the first, the most important, the most necessary use to which the public money can possibly be put is providing decent and sanitary conditions, facilities to educate our boys and girls."

"And yet," continued Gov. Miller, "no necessary was it to use the public funds for the 'faithful' that last year not only was not sufficient new provision made for schools, but there was an actual shortage, as you know, of \$25,000,000 provided for the school budget, which had to be made up by temporary financing, and yet the amount which the State administration has saved the city would almost have taken care of that deficit."

"What the present administration is attempting in Albany," the Governor said, "is not to 'do' the public, but to do the public business. He outlined the achievements along the lines of real social welfare, and, speaking of the general maternity bill, declared with force: "We told Congress to keep their \$75,000 (to which this State was entitled) under that bill and we appropriated \$160,000 out of the State treasury, not to build up places for job holders, but to provide nurses to carry advice directly to prospective mothers."

There are two classes of people that are the greatest enemies in this country to-day. One of them consists of those without character, without conscience, without scruple, without morality, who for place or profit or personal ambition attempt to corrupt the electorate, to pol-

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Harding Saves \$128,552 in White House Expenses

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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PRESIDENT HARDING is wielding the pruning knife on White House expenses. His practical application of government economy principles within his own household was disclosed to-day by a Treasury statement showing a saving of \$128,552 in White House expenses in the last ten months.

Purely executive expenditures totaled \$182,132 from July 1 to April 30. "In the same period last year expenditures were \$310,684. Part of the saving is due to less elaborate entertainment and to reductions in cost of operating the executive offices."

DENBY WILL PILOT JUNKET TO JAPAN

Though Embarrassed by Sen- ate Action He Will Make Trip on Transport.

IS BACKED BY PRESIDENT

Washington Sees Semi-Diplo- matic Character in the Tour of Navy 'Grads.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Secretary of the Navy Denby announced to-day that he would follow out his original intention of taking passage on the naval transport Henderson, which will leave Norfolk on Saturday for Tokyo with members of the Naval Academy class of 1881, who will be the guests of Admiral Uriu of the Japanese navy, a member of that notable class.

Secretary Denby's decision to go, despite adoption of the McCormick resolution putting the seal of Senate disapproval on the use of the Government transport, carries the suggestion of a diplomatic purpose to be subserved by the mission.

Mr. Denby made it known that he was going to Japan as a member of this party at the "desire of and with the approval of" the President.

There is a feeling in Government circles that the entertainment of this distinguished class by Admiral Uriu would have a pleasing effect on the Japanese attitude toward this country. It is interpreted as a diplomatic gesture of good will, which will have excellent effect in both countries.

The fact that Admiral Uriu, one of the leading figures in the Japanese navy, was graduated in the class of 1881, makes the occasion one which will recall the historic friendship between the two countries.

In spite of the Secretary's determination to go ahead with his plan to visit Japan, the Navy Department is considerably embarrassed in view of the Senate's attitude of disapproval. The resolution is merely an expression of opinion and has no force of law. Nevertheless the navy dislikes to go counter to the sentiment of the body that controls the purse strings.

Senator McCormick (Ill.), author of the resolution, said to-day that if anything further was done about the Henderson matter it would have to be by the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Reidinger (Wash.), chairman of the committee, is in a hospital, where he has undergone a minor operation, and could not be reached.

It is not expected that any further action will be taken by the Senate to stop the use of the transport by the party, especially in view of the evident determination of the Administration to have the trip.

Secretary Denby pointed out that the Henderson would be used at the same time to transport supplies needed by the naval forces in the East.

Denby, a member of the naval class, is placed in an embarrassing position by the resolution, but is determined to go through with the trip, regardless of the opposition to the "Senator's courtesy." There is no personal animus on the part of Senator McCormick against Secretary Denby.

It was reported to-night that steps might be taken in Congress to stop the Henderson at San Diego, but that seems unlikely.

RUSSIAN PATRIARCH AGREES TO ABDICATE

Position Difficult, Due to Op- position to Confiscation.

MOSCOW, May 17 (Associated Press).—After a conference with the church reformists the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All-Russia, has agreed to abdicate.

He has addressed a letter to M. Kallin, president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, declaring that, owing to the extreme difficulties which have arisen over his trial by a civil court because of his opposition to the taking of church relics by the Government, he has decided upon this action.

SHOOT TO KILL ORDER ISSUED IN CHICAGO'S WAR ON TERRORISTS

Police Commanded to Bring in Labor Bombers, Pref- erably Dead.

MANY DEATH THREATS

Police Chief's Answer to Warning Is a Declara- tion of War.

NO QUARTER FOR GUNMEN

State's Attorney Blames 'Big Three' for 'Landis Award' Apartment Fire.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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CHICAGO, May 17.—Chief of Police Fitzmorris to-day received warning to end his fight on labor bombers or his life would be taken. The death threat was received by mail and is similar to those received by other persons interested in the war against the bombers.

Chief Fitzmorris's answer to the threat was to repeat his order issued earlier in the day: "Shoot down all suspects found loitering around a building being erected under the Landis award, who refuse to submit to arrest and questioning. If they run, fire and bring them in dead or alive. Chicago must be saved from the bomb and the torch."

That order went to hundreds of extra police guards sent out to protect construction work from labor terrorists who fired the apartment building in Rogers Park last night.

'This Is War,' Says Chief.

"Severe action will be taken," said Fitzmorris. "We cannot afford to jeopardize life and property. This is war—the hoodlums started it and they'll be begging for mercy before the police finish it."

To the threats and "tips" on violence received by the police and State's Attorney's office in the last few days was added a letter threatening death to Warren Westbrook of the Cook county jail. "I was the third he has received in a week."

Chief Fitzmorris, Edwin Sims, President of the Chicago Crime Commission; Chief of Detectives Hughes, Major Shirey T. High, attorney for the Fire Department, and assistant State's Attorney worked all night investigating the apartment house blaze, and decided that the fire was incendiary and the direct result of the arrest and indictment of "Big Three" Murrin, "Con" Shea and "Frenchy" Maeder and five other labor leaders, and the roundup of more than one hundred other labor suspects.

"We were tipped off that this would be the next step," said Chief Fitzmorris. "If, of course, they know at what point the hoodlums would strike first."

"There will be no dickering, no half-way measures. Every suspect will be arrested and questioned. If they refuse to stand for arrest they will be shot."

Checks 'Big Three's' Move.

"Big Three" Murrin, "Con" Shea and "Frenchy" Maeder were checked at the outset of a supposed move for freedom today when Chief of Police Fitzmorris virtually rejected a defense motion for assignment and immediate hearing of their trial on charges of having murdered Police Lieut. Lyons.

Beside the investigation another new inquiry was thrust on the State's Attorney to-day by the receipt of death letters by Edward E. Gore, president Chicago Association of Commerce, Mrs. L. H. Frensdorff, past president of the League of Cook County Women Voters, which has endorsed the labor crime drive, and other citizens who have been threatened with death.

State's Attorney Crowe issued a statement blaming last night's fire, as well as the previous bombings and slugging, on the "big three" and "a small gang" of cutthroats ready to undertake the boldest villainy, and absolving the rank and file of honest labor.

Police guards for every Landis award construction were kept on duty. Plans have been laid by the police to curb further incendiaryism.

\$50,000 FOR CITY RADIO BROADCASTER DELAYED

Estimate Board Puts Over Wanamaker Request.

Although Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the special committee appointed to make plans for a municipal radio broadcasting machine, urged the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate yesterday to appropriate \$50,000 for the plant at once, the matter was laid over for another week.

"What are we going to do with it after we get it?" asked Julius Miller, President of the Borough of Manhattan. "The Board of Estimate is the only body that can authorize the purchase of the plant. It would be valuable in sending out reports of the Board of Estimate."

The comptroller expressed the opinion that such a plant if established should be under the control of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity rather than the Department of Plant and Structures, as suggested in the Wanamaker report.

LIBERAL INSURGENTS NOW A NEW FACTOR IN POLITICS, PINCHOT VICTORY SHOWS

SOME LIGHT ON BONUS BOGEY

THERE are 352,000 ex-service men in Pennsylvania who would be entitled to a bonus.

Senator George Wharton Pepper is opposed to the bonus. For that reason the officials of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars endeavored to prevent his nomination.

Representative William J. Burke, the rival of Mr. Pepper, voted for the bonus and was supported by officials of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars and such members of these organizations as are demanding the bonus.

Senator Pepper was nominated in spite of the opposition of the bonus claimants by a majority of more than 200,000 votes.

Mr. Burke, who voted for the bonus and was supported by the bonus claimants, was defeated by more than 200,000 votes.

The total vote that the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars were able to influence for Mr. Burke was less than the number of ex-service men in the State of Pennsylvania, thus showing that the majority of these men are against the bonus.

These members of Congress who voted for the bonus were defeated in the Pennsylvania primaries: ANDERSON H. WALTERS, Congressman-at-Large; CHARLES R. CONNELL of the Tenth district, BENJAMIN K. FOCHT of the Seventeenth district and EVAN J. JONES of the Twenty-first district.

HARDING TO BE HOST TO FORTY STEEL MEN

Manufacturers Expected to Discuss Rail Rates at White House To-night.

FOR EIGHT HOUR DAY

President, It Is Thought, Will Ask More General Observ- ance of Rule.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—President Harding has invited about forty of the country's leading steel manufacturers to a dinner at the White House to-morrow night.

While official comment was withheld as to the purpose, the fact that the President had given notice of his intention to have sixteen or twenty presidents of the larger railroad lines in conference at the White House Saturday night gave grounds for the general understanding that transportation matters would be taken up with the steel manufacturers.

It is understood that those invited include E. H. Gary, James A. Farrell, Charles M. Schwab, Eugene G. Grace, William E. Corey, John A. Topping and J. L. Replogle.

It is understood transportation rates and the possibility of arranging downward revision immediately to an effective extent, even if not ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be discussed with the railroad executives. The steel interests, it is said, are vitally concerned in the reduction in view of a semi-administration proposal to have downward rate revision accomplished by lowering freights on heavy basic commodities before attempting general percentage reduction on all freight.

In addition to this, President Harding is known to have taken particular interest in proposals to gain a more general observance of eight hour day operation in the steel industry. This, it was considered possible in some quarters, also might be discussed.

A Senate resolution ordering an investigation of recent mergers and consolidations affecting larger independent steel companies also has placed on executive departments some new duties in relation to the industry. While the resolution is particularly addressed to the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, the latter body having moved to comply with the requirements under the resolution, there was a possibility that President Harding might see fit to go into the subject declared to-day.

Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, it was said to-day, called on Mr. Harding some time ago. It was thought the situation resulting in the invitations to the dinner conference was discussed then.

U. S. PAYS \$400,000 FOR VETERANS' RELIEF

Will Reach That Sum by End of Fiscal Year.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Government expenditures for the relief of former service men will amount to \$400,000,000 before the end of the present fiscal year, Treasury officials declared to-day. This is considered sufficient answer to those bonus advocates who assert that the Government is not doing enough for former soldiers.

In the month ended with April expenditures of the War Department were \$224,446,856. In the same period expenditures of the War Department were \$224,446,856. In the same period expenditures of the War Department were \$224,446,856.

QUASH SENATOR'S INDICTMENT.
PHOENIX, Ariz., May 17.—Federal Judge Van Fleet to-day sustained the demurrer of United States Senator Ralph H. Cameron (Rep., Ariz.) to an indictment which accused the Senator of perjury. The indictment was ordered dismissed.

BERKSHIRE INN, OPEN MAY 26.
Great Barrington, Mass.—Ad.

KEYSTONE REVOLT

Movement Looms in Politics as Result of Dissatisfaction With Conditions.

BIG JOLT TO CONGRESS

Lack of Republican Team- work and Sordid Tenden- cies Rebuked.

BONUS REAL BOOMERANG

Senator Pepper's Great Victory Interpreted as Denunciation of Treasury Raid.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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The astounding results of the Pennsylvania primaries yesterday compelled even the most thoroughly seasoned Republican reactionary to make two admissions to-day.

One was that "yesterday was a tough day for the Tories." The other was that the victories of Senator George Wharton Pepper and Gifford Pinchot marked the advent of a new Liberal-Insurgent element in American politics.

Following closely on the triumph of Albert J. Beveridge in Indiana, the result in Pennsylvania jolted the supporters of the Harding Administration only a little less forcibly than those leaders in Congress who have ignored Presidential leadership.

The victory of Mr. Pinchot against the demoralized Republican machine in the Keystone State was characterized by some features that contributed to the success of Mr. Beveridge in Indiana. The methods and issues adopted by both Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Pinchot were strikingly similar in many respects, though the first had closer relation to the Administration itself than was manifested in the fight waged by Mr. Pinchot on issues that were largely local in character.

Dissatisfaction Reflected.

Coupled with the Beveridge victory, the remarkable success of Mr. Pinchot and the nomination of Mr. Pepper were accepted as reflecting dissatisfaction among the voters of two of the most important States in the Union with prevailing conditions. Democrats naturally were inclined to find much more comfort in both the Indiana and Pennsylvania results than the Republicans.

In neither State, however, did the voters display any marked tendency to take their manifold grievances against the Republican Congress from their own party over to the Democrats. In neither State was the voting decision dictated by any preference for such issues of national scope as those urged by the Democrats.

The most encouraging feature of the Indiana and Pennsylvania results, in the opinion of Republican leaders, is that the Republican voters in those two States fought out their differences within the party. This was offered in the form of both an excuse and an explanation. There is no question, however, that the Pennsylvania results have aggravated the nervous tension of Republican Senators and Representatives who will come up for renomination and reelection this autumn.

In attempting the responsibility for the mounting dissatisfaction of Republican voters in Indiana and Pennsylvania, these Congressional aspirants were compelled to admit that the implied warning was directed against the Congressional record of their party rather than against the policies of the Administration.

Demand for Drastic Change.

Of course, there was a lot of buck passing on the part of Senators and Representatives, but the outstanding belief was that the Pennsylvania results either would bring about a drastic change in the program of the majority party in Congress and better teamwork with the Administration, or expand the increasing wave of liberal-insurgent sentiment that even the most hardened revolutionary in the Republican party sees looming above the political horizon.

Whether this wave can be stayed before it becomes a positive menace to Republican policies is a moot question. Congressional leaders who have been running amuck with scant regard for the pledges of the party and the leadership of the President are admittedly confronted with one of two plans. The first is to unite with the Administration in repairing the damage already done. The second is to interpret the Indiana and Pennsylvania results as a rebuke to the Administration and connect their candidacy for reelection on a go it alone basis.

While the President's program was not directly involved in either the Indiana or Pennsylvania contests, members of his party in both houses of Congress insist that any dissatisfaction implied in the results is due to